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Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 6	Monterey ^a	New York	71	37	0	0
11	Hispania ^b	Galveston	38	0	0	0
11	Ilse	Mobile	7	0	0	0
12	Dagbjorg	do	16	0	0	0

^a Only partial inspection, because hours of arrival and departure did not permit daylight inspection.

^b Three cases malarial fever at time of inspection.

Week ended September 21, 1903. One case of yellow fever, 1. Number of deaths from other causes, 6. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. The one case of yellow fever now here was reported September 17, and is the only case this month to date. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 13	Esperanza	New York	94	35	30	0
14	Margherita ^a	New Orleans	27	0	0	0
14	Emma ^a	do	8	0	0	0
18	Orion ^a	do	38	0	0	0
19	Tjomo	New York	17	0	0	0

^a These vessels not sailing within forty-eight hours of first inspection were subjected to second inspection and second bill of health was issued to each, the first bill of health being recalled.

Report from Tampico—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Increase in number of mosquitoes—Yellow-fever infection on Gulf and Monterey Railroad.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Lippincott reports, September 14, as follows:

Week ended September 12, 1903—

Bills of health issued	6
Vessels inspected and passed	4
Vessels disinfected and passed	2
Personnel of crew	175
Passengers	4
Baggage	pieces.. 4

During the week there were 8 new cases of yellow fever officially reported, and 6 remaining from previous week made a total of 14 cases for the week ended September 12, 1903.

There were 27 deaths from all causes, of which 7 were from yellow fever, 2 from tuberculosis, and 18 from noncontagious causes.

The situation at this port apparently shows a decided improvement, although from recent rains there is an increase of mosquitoes.

All points on the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad, as far north as Linares, are still infected in an epidemic form, while there seems to be some improvement both in the Huasteca and at Ciudad Valles.

I have been informed that the town of Nuevo Morelos, of about 800 inhabitants, has been almost entirely depopulated by the epidemic.

On September 8 I removed a sailor from the American schooner *Alverda S. Elzey* to the city hospital, with temperature 38.9°; proved to be yellow fever and is still under treatment; the *Elzey* was fumigated on the 10th, and cleared for New Orleans via Frontera on the 13th.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Cholera, plague, and smallpox in Manila—Cholera in the provinces—Quarantine transactions.

Assistant Surgeon Heiser, chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands, reports, August 18 and 20, as follows:

During the week ended August 8, 1903, cholera and plague were reported in Manila as follows:

Cholera: Cases, 12; deaths, 8. Plague: Cases, 2; deaths, 2.

Cholera: cases, 20; deaths, 16; smallpox: cases, 1; deaths, 1; plague: cases, 4; deaths, 4.

Cholera outbreak at Mariveles—Recurrence at Iloilo.

The cholera situation in Manila has remained about the same up to the commencement of the week covered by this report. There have been 20 cases and 16 deaths for the week ended August 15, 1903. That the infection is still virulent and ready to make its appearance whenever a favorable opportunity presents itself was well shown during the week. At Bilibid prison, where elaborate precautions obtain and the inmates can be controlled, 6 cases suddenly developed. After a thorough investigation it was finally decided that some dried fish, which were probably eaten without cooking, were responsible for the outbreak. The issue of fish was stopped and no further cases have been reported. Some of the suspected fish were sent to the laboratory for bacteriological examination, and the outcome is being awaited with interest.

It is with much regret that I report that 5 cases of cholera have occurred at the village of Mariveles. Notwithstanding the constant proximity to cholera, this is the first time the village has been infected since the outbreak of the disease in the islands. During the week the village had an increase in its population of about 300 persons, who were brought there when the army moved its coaling station to Mariveles. The preliminary investigation shows that the cholera was not contracted from the quarantine station. Since the outbreak in the village of Mariveles also affects the quarantine station, Assistant Surgeon Long has been detailed to investigate the matter thoroughly. The board of health has appointed him a temporary health inspector, so that he is vested with full authority. The result of the investigation will be reported in my next report.

Cholera has again made its appearance in Iloilo, having probably come overland from Capiz. The number of cases up to the present time has not been alarming. The cholera situation at Cebu has improved so much that outgoing quarantine detention was dispensed with on August 10, 1903.

The situation in the remainder of the islands is about the same.